BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27. ☞ Wednesday, March 27, 1816. ☜ Number 1347

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

[illegible]at at the same time and place, will [illegible]sion of Admiralty for the Trial of [illegible] Murders, Piracies, Robberies, [illegible]isdemeanors, and other crimes and [illegible]done, perpetrated, or committed on [illegible]eas.

[illegible]hereby require and enjoin all persons [illegible] prosecute and give evidence at the [illegible]essions, or in any way concerned therein, [illegible]tend at the time and place, above mention[illegible]and not to depart without leave of the Court.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1816.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

[illegible]ed by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, at the Suit of

[illegible]OROBA LUXAMONJEE,

AGAINST

[illegible]v Damotherjee,

[illegible]E IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday the 27th day of March instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the Premises a Garden with Bungalow and Batty Ground, situated at Nagow Village, opposite a Garden belonging to JAMSETJEE NANABHOY.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 22d March, 1816. G. W. MIGNAN. *Sheriff.*

Baxter & Co.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 28th INST. WILL HAVE A SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT *their Rooms in Meadow's Street.*

OF various Articles of Household Furniture; consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chests of Drawers, &c. &c. some Articles of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass, & Queen's Ware, &c. &c. a few Books: and some Dozens of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.—Also the wearing Apparel, and Trinkets of a Lady deceased.

At 12 o'Clock, will be put up a large Buggy Horse.

The Sale will commence at 10 o' Clock, and every thing that is put up will be Sold off without reserve and is requested to be cleared away within three days.

Bombay, 27th March, 1816.

MADEIRA WINE, *LISBON D°* AND PORT D°

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish;* which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

	RUPEES PIPE.
Madeira pretty old from	450 to 550 Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at	300 Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at	125 each
Ditto Ditto in fifths at	100 each

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from	20 to 25 Rs.	per Doz.
Lisbon at	16	Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at	17	Do. Do.

Bombay, 14th February 1816.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

BY private Sale, as she lies off this Port, the Portuguese Brig Investigator, just arrived, last from Bengal, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, and Stores complete for Sea.

The Investigator is a Manilla strong built Vessel twelve months old, and coppered four months ago; sails remarkably well, and is altogether a fine Vessel.

Further particulars, and her Inventory, will be made known at SIR ROGER D'FARIA'S Office in Nesbitt Lane.

Bombay, 27th March 1816.

A CARD.

THE Gentlemen who have subscribed to the LOTTERY for DANIEL'S Engravings &c. &c. are hereby respectfully informed that the Drawing thereof will be held at EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Shop in Humum Street, this day Wednesday the 27th Current, commencing at 12 o'Clock precisely.

Bombay, 27th March, 1816.

A CARD.

Wm. WENCRAFT,
ARTIST.
Miniatures and Portraits
RUPEES 100.

Bombay, 27th March 1816.

For Private Sale

A FASHIONABLE SHIGRAMPOE CARRIAGE,
Bengal Built,
nearly new
WITH HARNESS
AND A STEADY WELL MATCHED
Pair of *ARAB HORSES.*

FURTHER particulars will be made known on application to BOYCE KEMPT & CO.

Bombay, 27th March 1816.

Published

AND
READY FOR DELIVERY,
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,
The Bombay Almanac,
AND
MEMORANDUM BOOK,
FOR THE YEAR 1816.

PRICE—4 RUPEES.

FOR SALE AT THE Gazette Office,

POLICIES of Insurance on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Respondentia Bonds on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Bills of Lading,
Interest Bonds,
Powers of Attorney,
Price Currents of Europe Goods,
&c. &c. &c.

Guzerattee Character

ALL orders for printing in the Guzerattee Character will, in future, be thankfully received and punctually executed at the office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Bombay, January 10th 1816.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 20th March 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST MARCH 1816.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in pleased to confirm the following appointments made by Colonel East, on the 8th Instant in consequence of the March of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to Baroda, to have effect from the 9th Instant.

2D BRIGADE.

Lieutenant Colonel Fitzsimons, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment to command, & Lieutenant Rose to act as Quarter Master of the Brigade until further Orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 21st, Portuguese Brig Investigador, Commander Faustino Coelho, from Bengal.—Do. 24th, Ship Eliza, Captain J. Cowan, from Bussorah.—Do. 25, Ship Ruparell, Commander Francis D. Briggs, from Calcutta.—Ditto 26th, His Majesty's Ship Alpheus, George Langford Esq. Captain from Madras.

SAILED.—March 21st, Schooner Ceylon, Mr. M. Freywer Commander, to Colombo.—Ditto 25th, His Majesty's Sloop of War Elk, John Reynolds Esq. Captain, to Trincomalie.—Ditto 26th, Ship Hammonshaw, Captain William Richardson, to Calcutta.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH 1816.

THE only news brought by the Eliza relates to Murat the ci-devant King of Naples. The last account represented him to have embarked with a small expedition in a number of Boats with the view of proceeding, as it was conjectured, to America. Encouraged however by the successful example of his Brother-in-Law, Napoleon, he made for and landed in the Neapolitan dominions, and attempted to raise an insurrection in his favour. He was however seized by General Bianci and instantly shot with twenty five of his principal officers.

We are extremely desirous of seeing a full account of this affair, in which the Austrian General seems to have acted, with great promptness and decision, and to have reasoned, like Macbeth, when musing over the meditated murder of Duncan.

"If it were done when 'tis done, then 't were well
"It were done quickly."

The Pindaries we are concerned to hear have made the Company's Territories a successful scene of their depredations, having entered the Masulipatam and Guntoor districts, where they have committed great havock. The Inhabitants, not having for years known or felt the evils of warfare or the cruelties of an Enemy, have, of course, experienced the greatest alarm.

We are concerned to report the wreck, on the 3d instant, of the Flinders destined to Bombay from the Mauritius, which she quitted on the 2d of January. All the Crew & Treasure were saved, but the Cargo, consisting of Bourbon Cotton Seed, for the Company, Benjamin, and French Claret were lost.

We further learn that the Flinders was lost on a shoal to the westward of Betra Par, one of the Lacadive Islands, and which is said to extend 11 miles, west of that Island, instead of four, as stated in Horsburgh's directory.

The David Scott and Carmarthen were despatched from Aleppy for England on the 10th Instant.

We observe by the Calcutta papers, in the highly important discussions, in which the mercantile community is engaged, for the purpose of framing an enactment to check the diabolical practice of ship burning, that allusion is made to some salutary regulations for the controul of Lascars as being in force at this Presidency.

On a subject of such deep interest, not only to the commercial prosperity of India, but to the cause of humanity in general, we have thought it incumbent upon us to promulgate the regulations which may be in existence, but which, we fear, are not so rigidly enforced as they ought to be, if they be at all attended to.

On the 30th of September 1810, a regulation appears to have been passed by this Government for the Port of Bombay, comprehending, among other matters rules to be observed on board the Company's ships, while taking in cargo, and for the future impressment of Lascars. Under the latter head it is provided that no Lascar shall receive more than one months advance; each Lascar to receive a ticket empowering an agent to draw one third of his [illegible] during his absence; persons eng[illegible]

in providing Lascars to be registered in the Police office and to take out a Licence for the exercise of their calling under sufficient security; Lascars to proceed on board 24 hours after receipt of their Impress; Lascars deserting their Ships, while in Harbour, to be subject to a year's imprisonment & hard labour on the Docks as a convict: Crews of Ships burnt or lost in the Harbour to serve out the remainder of their time in the Company's Cruizers or on the Docks but not as convicts; commanders of Ships to furnish Slops, Fish &c. to the Lascars; and Lascars at full liberty to lodge complaints before the Police for hard usage.

These leading provisions appear to be fully sufficient to place the native Seamen under salutary controul but not having been passed in the mode which all Ordinances, operative within the Jurisdiction of the King's Court, are required to be, to give them the force of Law, the regulation is a dead letter and can not be legally acted upon. An enactment of this description should be registered in the Court of the Recorder before it can be enforced, and we entertain no doubt but that the Merchant and Ship-Owners will, forthwith, proceed to complete what has been already so well conceived and digested, and as, during a period of Peace, every Private Trader will be enabled to engage a portion of British Seamen in her voyage to India, we shall not be, as we have hitherto been, so entirely dependent on the Lascars of India, and be the better able to introduce the proposed enactment.

[redacted]

rience, has prospered and been productive of the most beneficial consequences. An institution fraught with such humane and beneficent views will, we are persuaded, be cordially supported by the officers of the Bombay Army, and we heartily pray that it may be conducive to their welfare; a consolation it must ever prove, to reflect that one's family, should death prematurely snatch us from the world, will be protected against want and its attendant miseries.

We are surprized that the establishment of a Military and Naval Fund in England has never engaged the attention of the King's service. A small contribution, proportioned to rank, from each officer would yield a large annual income, and a few year's augmentation of interest would constitute a Fund amply sufficient to meet every demand of a charitable nature, and even the grant of annuities to the senior classes of officers.

Extract of a letter from Tabriz, dated January 17th, 1816.

"Nothing from Europe has reached me since my last except two articles received last night from Iflis."

The Emperor of Russia reached Warsaw on the 24th November, old style, on his way to his Capital. Murat has been taken in the Neapolitan Dominions, endeavouring to raise an Insurrection in his favor, and without trial was shot as a rebel together with twenty five Officers who aided his cause.

Calcutta.

On Friday last the Second Term of the present year, and the Second Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, commenced. The CHIEF JUSTICE and Sir JOHN ROYDS, about 10 o'clock, opened the Court in the usual manner, and immediately afterwards the oaths of office were administered to Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Knight, who took his Seat on the Bench. The ceremony was announced by a salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

EDMOND CHARLES MACNAGHTEN Esquire was then called to the Bar, and took the usual oaths.

After the ordinary proclamations the Grand Jury were called, and having chosen Mr. LARKINS to be their Foreman, were sworn to discharge their high functions.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE then delivered their Charge, from which we have made the following extract.

His Lordship stated that there were also two Capital Cases, in which the Prisoners were charged with the Crime of Arson.—His Lordship stated to the Grand Jury the legal definition of the Crime, but observed that he had not seen the Depositions, and could therefore offer no observations on the facts which would be laid before the Grand Jury to enable them to discharge their duty.—His Lordship after adding that this offence was the effect of diabolical malignity which actuated the offenders to execute their private vengeance, proceeded to consider a subject, which as our readers know, has of late particularly agitated the public mind at this Presidency. His Lordship delivered himself in substance as follows:—

"The offences which I have mentioned from the Calendar are those of which we have too frequent experience in this place to require more comment upon them. But I cannot forbear calling your attention, more particularly at this time, to those calamitous events which are fresh in the knowlege of us all.

"Vile Incendiaries, unworthy of the name of Seamen, and the worst enemies of that meritorious class of men, have, it is to be feared, crept in amongst them, and filled this great commercial city with lamentations for the loss of lives and the extensive destruction of valuable property, occasioned by the late horrible burning of ships. This was first witnessed upon our sea coasts, afterwards in our harbours, and finally under the eyes and in the very bosom of this city, which, but for God's mercy in restraining the periodical wind of this season of the year, might have become one general scene of conflagration and ruin. Ship after ship has been burnt, in a manner that leaves no doubt that fire was wilfully set to them.

"The offence has long been considered as one of peculiar malignity and deserving of death.

"It was made felony by the Stat. 22 and 23, Car. 2. C. 11. S. 2.

"Afterwards by the Stat. 1. Ann. St. 2. C. 9. S. 4. it was more generally [redacted]

[redacted]

By S. 5. Every such offence committed on the high seas, or where the Admiralty has jurisdiction, is made triable under the King's commission issued under the St. 28. H. 8. C. 15. and then the clause proceeds to take away the benefit of clergy from every person or persons, who shall be convicted of any of the said offence or offences last mentioned; other different offences having been provided for in the three first clauses of the Act.

"The Stat. 4 Geo. 1. C. 12 S. 3. re-enacts the same provision, but extends it further to the case of an *owner* burning or otherwise destroying the ship, or directing or procuring it to be done; and this, not only to the prejudice of any merchant who shall have loaded goods on board, but also to the *prejudice* of any *underwriter on the ship*. But this statute does not take away clergy from the owner as the statute of Ann had done from the *Captain, Master* or *Mariners*, under the like circumstances.

"Therefore this defect was supplied by the Stat. 11 Geo. 1. C. 29. which enacts and *declares* that if any *owner* of, *Captain, Master, Officer*, or *Mariner* belonging to any ship or vessel shall wilfully cast-away, *burn*, or *otherwise destroy* it, with intent to prejudice any underwriter *thereon*, or any Merchant that shall load goods thereon, of any owner or of such ship or vessel, the offender shall *on conviction* be adjudged a felon, without benefit of clergy. And by the same Act (S. 7.) it was provided, that if any of these offences were committed within the body of a County, it should be tried there, and if committed at sea, it should be tried by the Admiralty commission under the Stat. of Hen. 8.

"Thus the Law stood till 1803: The two Statutes of Geo. I. affecting the case of *owners* committing these offences to prejudice *underwriters* on the ship; which the prior Statutes did not reach.

"In the year 1802 a case occurred at an *Admirally* Sessions, holden at the Old Bailey, in which it appeared that certain *owners* of a ship living in *London* had procured the master to destroy her *at sea*, off Dover, for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters; and upon conviction of them, a doubt occurred whether the accessaries *before*, whose act of procurement was committed on shore within the body of the County, could be tried under the Admiralty jurisdiction, they having done no act within that jurisdiction; and in consequence of that difficulty, it was held to be a mis-trial as to the owners, and the *Master* only, suffered the sentence of the Law.

"This case gave rise to the Statute 43. Geo. 3. C. 113. in the ensuing year; which reciting that the provisions mentioned in the two Statutes of Geo. I. had been found inadequate and ineffectual, repeals them and re-enacts the like provisions in a more perfect manner.

"First, it enacts that if any *person or persons* (instead of using the particular description of Owner, Captain, Master, Mariner) shall burn or otherwise) destroy any *ship* or *vessel*.—2dly. if this is done with intent to prejudice *any* owner or owners (which would extend to a *part* owner).—3dly. if it be done to prejudice any *person body politic or corporate* (which includes the corporate Insurance Companies, not before included in the term *persons*) and not only Insurers on the *ship* or *vessel*, but also on the *freight*, or on *goods* laden on board the ship; in all these cases it is made a Capital felony.

"Then 4thly, as to the trial, it provides (in order to meet the difficulty which had occured in the case I have mentioned) that if any ship or vessel shall be burnt or destroyed within the body of a County, not only the felons who commit the act, but all who counsel, direct or procure the act to be done, shall be tried in the same Court, in such manner and form as felonies done within the body of the County are tried. And if the act be done on the high seas, then both principals and accessaries *before*, are to be tried before the Admiralty commission Court appointed by the statute of Henry 8.

This last mentioned Statute of Geo. 3. does not affect to repeal the Statute of Queen Anne, by which the wilful burning or otherwise destroying of any ship by any Captain, Master, Mariner, or other officer belonging to it; or the procuring the same to be done, to the prejudice of the owner or owners thereof, or of any Merchant or Merchants who load goods thereon, is made a Capital felony.

"The Statutes of George I. also clearly extended to this Country; and if the Statute of the 43 Geo. 3. does not bind us, the Statutes of Geo. 1. which it purports to repeal and to reenact in a more perfect form are still in force; if the last Statute does extend hither, then we should have the benefit of its more perfect provisions, if the circumstances of any particular case should require it.

"Thus the Law stands in respect to the particular aspect of it, to which our attention has of late been so forcibly called. But I trust you will not think your time mispent, if I take a little larger view of the subject.

"The Law is exceedingly careful and vigilant to project the persons and to enforce the rights of that most useful and meritorious body of men who are engaged in the Sea service.

"Tho' he should be disabled by hurt or sick-

[redacted]

ships to England, during their stay there.

"Again, tho' the Mariner is submitted to the authority and correction of the Master of the ship, for the purpose of preserving necessary discipline on board, by which alone the lives and property of all embarked on board, including himself, are secured from danger; yet if the Master abuse this authority by exerting it unreasonably or immoderately, the Law will afford a proper recompense to the mariner for the injury he has unjustly suffered.

"In all cases, besides the ordinary remedies of the Law, the Crew of a ship, as well as the individual mariners, have peculiar facilities afforded to them in our Admiralty Court for the redress of all real grievances, so far as the ship itself, or its owners, or master, can be rendered responsible.

"By the policy and practice of the British Law and Nation, the sea service has ever been regarded in a very honored and favored view. Every protection and encouragement has been extended to those who are engaged in it. If any inroad have been made upon the ancient policy of the Marine Law, which denominates *Freight* as the mother of wages, (thereby denoting that till the voyage is performed and the freight is become payable, wages are not due; which Law has ever held, unless varied by special contract:) such inroad has been made by the indulgence of the masters and owners of ships to these their favorite servants.

"This indulgence has grown out of the long continued and approved fidelity, skill, and courage, of our British Seamen, which have elevated the general character of this service throughout the world.

"The Lascars and Native seamen of this Country have a long time partaken of the advantages arising from our national partiality to their class; and the honest and faithful part of them must feel in common with the whole body of inhabitants of this great commercial city, the deep disgrace and infamy which the Incendiaries of whom I have spoken, have endeavoured by their horrible crimes to bring upon the service. These wretched men, for their own base and mercenary purposes, have not scrupled to murder the innocent, as well as to destroy the most valuable property which gives employment and livelihood to thousands. And if a stop be not put to such crimes the whole class of Native seamen will lose their employ, and the honest means of providing honorably for themselves and their families, by the general reliquishment of all commercial adventure—the corner stone and foundation upon which this great and opulent city has within no distant period, arisen out of the woods and morasses of Bengal, under the fostering hands of the British Merchants; and by which it now supports a numerous and industrious Native population.

The constitutional duty of enquiring amongst other things into offences against the public trade and security of this place, which has now devolved upon you, Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest, can hardly be exercised at this time more beneficially for the public, than in endeavouring to discover and bring to trial the perpetrators (if any such there be within your jurisdiction) of these dreadful enormities.

"It is indeed every man's business and duty on shore and afloat to use his honest endeavours to detect and bring to justice all barbarous Felons and Murderers,; and for this purpose to give such information as may come to his knowledge, respecting the late transactions, to the magistrates and public officers of government, as may enable them, if in their judgment the information be well founded, to present bills before you for the exercise of your high function against those whom you deem to be culprits."

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court after hearing motions on the Civil Side adjourned until Saturday.

By the *Indian Oak* we have received a small pamphlet, published at the Hague, intitled "Port-Feuille de Buonaparte, Pris a Charleroi le 18 Juin 1815." It is stated in the preface that the Porte-Feuille, was found by a Mr. Van Uchelam, after the Battle of Waterloo, in one of the carriages of the Ex-Emperor's suite, and proved to contain several documents in the proper hand-writing of Buonaparte—and it is asserted that it had been in the charge of Baron Fain, the first Secretary of the French Cabinet.—All the documents and reports contained in it, were of a recent date; and as they throw a considerable light on the interior state of France, the government of the Netherlands has permitted some of these papers to be published by authority, on condition that the proceeds of the publication should be appropriated to the relief of the wounded.

From the reports made to Bu[redacted] confidential Agents in the differe[redacted] we collect that a considerable por[redacted] ple, was checked in demonstration[redacted] Buonapartè, by the threatened inva[redacted] Allies; and by the general dissemination[redacted] out France, of the proclamation at Vien[redacted] put him without the pale of civil relation[redacted] the report from Bourdeaux of the 7th of June[redacted] of the principal Officers of the Commissari[redacted] said "*qui'l fallait gagner* [redacted] *mpereur etait vainqueur ton*[redacted] *re de measures; et qu'au con*[redacted] *vaincu, tout ce qu'on aurai*[redacted] *birait à rien.*"

[redacted] o have been the language also [redacted] of the Agents of Buonaparté, on whom he placed reliance, and from this, it may be inferred that if he had gained any anvantage at Waterloo, many who had temporised, until they saw the effect of the first blow, would have flocked to the successful standard, and thereby have rendered the final result doubtful.

Bibliothèque de voyage de Buonaparte.

Caisse No. 1.

1.	Bible,	8 vol. in [redacted]
2.	Homère, Œuvres	12 vol. in [redacted]
7.	Lafontaine, Physic	2 vol. [redacted]
8.	Prevost Manon Lescant	2 [redacted]

No. 2.

5.	Ossian, Œuvres	[redacted]
7.	Bossuet, Disc. sur l'hist. Univers.	[redacted]
16.	Voltaire, Romans	[redacted]
17.	Le même, La Pucelle	[redacted]

Caisse No. 5.

2.	de Bury, histoire de Henri IV.	[redacted]

No 6.

1.	Voltaire, histoire de Charles XII.	1 vol.
8.	Du Cerceau Conjurat. de Rienzi	1 vol. in [redacted]
14.	Delille, La Pitié, poème	gr. in 18o

Etat des livres choisis dans la Bibliothèque et dans le Cabinet.

1.	Œuvres de Voltaire	70 vol.
2.	Anarchie de Pologne	4 vol.
13.	Contes de Lafontaine	2 vol. in 8o
15.	Gilblas	4 vol. in 8o
18	Don Quichotte	6 vol. in 12o
21.	Progrés et chute de la République Romaine par Fergusson	7 vol. in 8o
38.	Traités de Paix par Martens.	11 vol. in 8o.
39.	Collection du Moniteur et table	48 vol. in fo.
51.	Conjuration contre Venise	1 vol. in 12o
55.	Almanach historique de la Revolution.	1 vol. in 18o
56.	Memorial de la Revolution.	2 vol. in 12o
57.	Histoire de Guillaume de Nassau.	2 vol. in 12o
58.	Histoire des Guerres civiles d' Angleterre	1 vol. in 12o
64.	Le Diable boiteaux	2 vol. in 12o
71.	Amusemens des eaux de Spa	5 vol. in 18o
92.	Memoires delia Corse	2 vol. in 12o
93.	Revolutions de Corse	3 vol. in 12o

[*Suppl. to the Ind. Gaz. March 4.*

We understand that the Tradesmen in Calcutta have prepared a Representation addressed to the Grand Jury, stating the disadvantages and loss to which they are constantly subject in consequence of there being no rules in existence at this Presidency for the guidance aud engagement of the various native workmen employed by them. No native will undertake the performance of any work without a previous advance, for which no adequate security can be obtained. It is stated that at the time of the decease of Mr. Rolt, Cabinet-maker, the advances made to his workmen amounted to 40,000 Rupes, and of that large

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

it is not expected that 2,000 Rupees will be recovered. The same system of advance prevails in every department of trade, and while it insures a certain outlay to the tradesmen, it affords no certainty of the work stipulated for being done. The object of the Representation, therefore, is to establish certain rules for fixing the wages and attendance of native workmen of every class, and for securing the fulfilment of engagements on which advance-money may have been paid.

[*The Times,—March 5th.*

English Extracts.

The celebrated Arthur O'Connor, Esq. was shot in a duel by Rowan Cashel, Esq. at Tralee, in Ireland on the 6th of August. Mr. O'Connor was not expected to survive the wound he had received. The ball penetrated his right arm and entered the side. A subsequent article mentions his death.

"We understand that romantic ruin, the Kaim of Derucleugh, North Britain, well known by many of our Readers as the scene of a great part of the favourite and interesting Novel of *Guy Mannering*, is now undergoing a thorough repair. It has been visited lately by a number of English families of distinction."—(*Edinburgh Paper.*)

A romantic ruin to undergo a *thorough repair!* to be plastered and white washed no doubt to make it worthy of the notice and visits of some more "English families of distinction."

Notwithstanding the complacency with which our Northern neighbours make the above statement, we will venture to hope that it is a mistake, and that the proprietor of this part of the *Ellangowan* estate is a man of good sense and good taste, who would neither plan, nor permit any thing so barbarous.

CASTLEBAR ASSIZES—In the Crown Court the fallowing conviction took place at our Assizes:—*John Heneoghan*, for the murder of Micheal Neaghan. This wretched man was found guilty upon the clearest evidence, although the atrocious crime was committed in secret. Upon his conviction he horrified every spectator by an effort to take away the life of George Clendening, Esq. to whom belongs much of the credit in bringing him to justice. As soon as he was sentenced, he swallowed the contents of a black bottle, and taking hold of it by the neck, struck Mr. Clendening in the fore head with the heavy end. Mr C. was knocked down with the blow, we are happy toadd, very slightly injured.

There is in the French Papers a curious trial for *criminal conversation*. A confectioner against his wife, in which he brought the *paramour* to swear against the frial one. Her Advocate objected to the testimony of a wretch who could thus *kiss & tell*. Such a fellow was not to be believed upon his oath. He was by the very confession a *culprit*, and his testimony could not be received. Beyond this there was no proof of guilt. A witness indeed of nine years of age swore to a *kiss*. "But what is there in a kiss? again said her Advocate. "A kiss may be *taken* "without being *granted*. A kissmay be stoleu—a "kiss is not a kiss unless it be reciprocal. We "have not yet an erotic treatise on the theory "of kissing, to ascertain an illegal kiss from "an innocent embrace." The trial, which has amused all Paris, from the gaiety with which it was treated is not yet determined.

The Duke and Duchess of Angouleme have set out for Bourdeaux, after having assisted at a ridiculous species af superstitious mummery, which the spirit of the present age, and the peculiar features of the times in France, cannot warrant. We mean a pompous procession to the cathedral of Notre Dame, on Tuesday last, in which, together with the Duke of Berri, and a number of Judges, Generals, and Parisian citizens, they figured through the streets covered with carpets, and decorated with the combined emblems of religion and royalty. All this absurd spleadour was for the celebration of what they call the vow of Louis XIII, an old suspertitious occurrence, which common sense and true piety are equally concerned in forgetting and disp'sing. We are surprised at seeing the King give way to such antiquated and tasteless modes of keeping up the memory of his Royal ancestors, which he must be aware can excite no feelings among most people in Paris, except derision and contempt. His Majesty may be assured he will obtain no permanent advantages by the revival of these observances of bigotry—these het eroseneous compositions of Pagan pomp and Romish craft. He had better leave to his merciful, enlightened, and devout relative, Ferdinand VII. the exclusive monopoly of all the frauds and farces of superstitious and artful priesthood.—The funds are 62½

Morn. Post Aug. 21.

BRIGHTON,—AUG. 20.

Mr. Palmer, who returned from France by the *Union*, on Friday, brought with him various splendid dresses, which had been worn by Buonaparte and Maria Louisa. Among others, the coat, mantle, cap, &c. that was worn by the former when he received the Senate after his return from Elba. The mantle is of purple velvet, with gold ornaments, and truly magnificent. Indeed, they are all of the most superb cast; and Mr. Palmer kindly favoured various individuals with a sight of them.

MARGATE, Aug. 19.

This town was hardly ever known to be so full as at the present moment, a circumstance to which I should not wonder if the novelty of the steam-boat greatly contributed; indeed, such is the general opinion. It sometimes brings down upwards of 200 persons, and seldom less than 140. The latter number it took up yesterday, while the packet, as I heard, went off with only 27, of whom 15 were too late for the steam-boat. To the latter vessel, the packet company are of course very hostile. Margate is all life and gaiety. The Theatre is open four nights in the week. Mrs. Jordan has played ten nights, and Betty is engaged for as many more. He appears to-night, for the first time, in the *Earl of Warwick*.

[*Mor. Post, Aug.* 22

ANECDOTE.—Among the crowds of peasants and others who flocked to the scite of the battle of Waterloo, to seek for treasure amidst the spoils left on the extensive field of action, was a young woman, who picked up some jewels loosely strung together. Delighted with her good fortune, which she communicated to none of her comrades, she proceeded with her prize to Brussels, were she went to a lapidary and asked him to purchase the ornaments she had found. —On being asked what she demanded for the stones, she answered, "thirty-five franks"—"Money is very scarce," replied the lapidary—"I will not take less," said the woman—"Well," answered he, "what you have found is a treasure, and I will give you twenty thousand franks for it,"—which sum he paid into her hands. This sudden influx of fortune was too much for her weak mind—she became frantic with joy a few hours after the transaction, and has remained in a state of lunacy ever since.

[*Sun, Aug.* 10.

COURT OF REQUESTS, AUGST 11.

MILLMAN *v.* NEWBERRY.

This cause came on before the Commissioners on Friday, and excited considerable laughter in the Court. The Defendant a Lady of fortune, residing at the West-end of the Town, and the plaintiff was her servant, and had summoned her mistress for 4s. which she said was due to her as the balance of wages. The plaintiff having stated her claim, her mistress entered on her defence. She acknowledged that she deducted he sum in question from the full amount of her servant's wages, but said she had done it in consequence of the plaintiff having misapplied the same sum with which she had been intrusted, under the following circumstances:

The defendant went on Monday last, with three friends, to the Lyceum, to witness the representation of "My Aunt," and on leaving home, as she expected her friends would return with her, she desired the plaintiff would provide a light supper against their return, and gave her some money for that purpose.—The plaintiff had frequently been employed on similar occasions, and had always given her satisfaction; but having a little disagreement on Monday morning, she supposed she had acted as she had done on this occasion from motives of revenge, for, on returning from the Theatre with her friends, she was surprised to find the old jest of a *light supper* carried into effect; her friends and herself were astonished, on entering the supper-room, to see no less than twenty-four mould candles lighted upon the table and side-board; upon the supper-table were three covers, on lifting up of which, she discovered in one dish a slice of ham, another contained a slice of beef, and the third dish contained four roasted potatoes; at one corner of the table stood a decanter of lemonade, and at the other a bottle of toast and water.

On remonstrating with the plaintiff, she defended herself by saying she had followed her orders and provided a *light* supper, and in her account of money expended she charged 4s. 4d. for 4 pounds of candles. The defendant, considering all the candles, except two, as unnecessary, had refused to allow more than four pence for candles, and deducted the other four shillings from the plaintiff's wages. The Commissioners after hearing both parties, declared themselves of opinion that the plaintiff had been vested with a discretionary power, which she had exercised to the best of her judgement, and therefore, that the defendant was bound to pay the four shillings; and that, upon that sum and costs being paid, she would be entitled to the candle ends.

TUESDAY,—AUGUST 15.

The defendant in this case, who is a Tavernkeeper, attended in compliance with a summons from the Commissioners, to answer a demand made upon him by the plaintiff, who is a Hairdresser, for 18s. 6d. being the alleged value of a scalp, made to cover his bald pate.

The plaintiff having stated his case, the defendant was called upon for his defence, which consisted simply in the assertion that the scalp in question was not the colour of his natural hair, being of a complete carroty hue, and his own hair being dark brown. The plaintiff, by way of rejoinder, produced the written order of the defendant, in which he was directed to make a handsome scalp of a "winning appearance," but there was not one word about the colour or quality.

The defendant on hearing this read, admitted that it was his order, but observed that the plaintiff had been in the constant habit of shaving him for three years, and consequently could not be ignorant of the colour of his hair. In making a red scalp, the plaintiff could have no other object in view than that of making him ridiculous to his customers.

The Commissioners said they were certainly of opinion that it was rather an extraordinary sketch of fancy in any man to suppose that carroty locks were either winning or agreeable; nevertheless as there had been no specific agreement for colour, plaintiff was at liberty to consult his own taste, and if that taste was bad the misfortune must fall on his customer, who had neglected to be more explicit in his directions. The Commissioners could not, however, but call upon the plaintiff to state the reasons by which he had been actuated in the extraordinary choice he made.

The plaintiff, who appeared to be an honest Caledonian, candidly answered that he took no blame to himself whatever. The Defendant had directed him in his written order to make a scalp of a "*winning appearance*," and as he had never experienced the winning effects of any ornamemt of that sort himself, he determined not to be guided in his choice by his own judgment, but to apply to his wife, who like himself, had come from Inverness, and who, he conceived, would be best enabled to say what was agreeable to the *fair sex* (for he supposed the defendant's orders had *the ladies* in view,) than himself—and she, without hesitation, gave the preference to "a *golden hair'd laddie*." By this choice he was guided, and if he had erred, he had only to lament the defendant's instructions were not more express.

The Commissioners thought this explanation extremely satisfactory, and under all the circumstances, however ill, as they were ready to admit, a *carroty scalp* became the defendant, felt themselves bound to decide in favor of the plaintiff whose demand they awarded to be paid, with costs.

The debt being paid, the parties were discharged, the defendant declaring most vehemently that the plaintiff should never *take him by the nose* again.

BEGGARS.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the state of Mendicity in the Metropolis, has been published. It is voluminous, and contains much intetesting matter. The following is an extract—

SAMUEL ROBERTS, *called in and examined.*

What are you?—I am a watch-house-keeper of St Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury

Have you known much of the state of the beggars in your neighbourhood?—Yes; I have seen them brought in, and I have seen them about the streets a good deal.

What is your opinion of them?—My opinion is that a great number of the beggars who go about, are not in distress, that they are impostors: I have knowledge of one man in particular, that goes about and pretends to be in fits in the street; he chews soap, and has been taken several times imposing upon people; he was taken in Lincoln's-inn-fields, about a fortnight ago, and committed for a month; his name is John Collins; he is known by the Beadles by the name of the *Soap Eater*. There is another, a woman, a good deal in Lincoln's-inn-fields, of the name of Ann Phillips; she has been passed to St. Sepulchres a number of times, but it is impossible to keep her away from that neighbourhood. There is a little black man who has frequently been brought into the watch-house for a beggar, I have seen him have a bag with silver, another bag with copper, and at other times he has come to fetch me to take up people who have robbed him of a great deal of money, as he stated; and I have been told at the public house he would spend fifty shillings a week for his board; he would spit his own goose or his own duck, and live very well.

You were told this by the people of the house?—

Yes; and he has appeared to me to have a good deal of money.

Is this a Lascar?—Yes.

Is he addicted to spirits?—Yes, he would drink half a pint of spirits at a time; and a number of the other Lascars I have seen, who live by begging, who have got money by them. About a fortnight ago, I was coming up Holborn; there was a woman sitting at a door barking, and pretending to be out of her mind; the moment that she saw me come up, knowing me, she walked off immediately; she thought I was going to take her into custody.

Have you reason to believe that they get a good deal of money by begging?—I have no doubt whatever of it. I have heard some of them say it was a poor day they could not go through forty streets; and it was a poor street that would not turn out two-pence. We could very easily keep the streets clear of those people, and of prostitutes; we could take them up; but the Magistrates discharge them; and then they are back again upon the streets immediately. In Drury-lane I have had complaints of the streets being infested: but it is impossible to prevent it, without the Magistrates doing more than they do.

Do not the Magistrates frequently commit them?—Very seldom: in consequence of the complaints of prostitutes being about Drury-lane, so that no person could pass, we have taken up twenty and thirty in a night, but they have been discharged immediately. I took up a young woman, whose father lives in Mary-le-bone: she pretends to be mad, and beats her head against the posts. I have taken her down to Hatton-Garden, and the Magistrates have discharged her. I saw her in the very act of begging, and this sort of conduct.

Do you know that these people undergo the sentence of the law, where it is directed? Yes, I believe they do.—I passed one Ann Collins to St. Martin's lately. I am positive that many of these beggars are in a much better situation than many of the working people. I have seen them, at the end of Compton street, come out of the houses where they have been, with a leg and an arm tied up, and so on; they have had four or five glasses of gin before they started; and have settled which way they should go; then they meet again in the evening, and cook their own geese, or their own turkies; or they will cook a turkey and put sausage round it, and call it *an alderman in chains*.

Have you reason to believe that they live well at the public-house where they put up? Oh yes better than any common tradesman; they say it will not do for them to buy fine clothes; for that they spend all their money in eating and drinking; and that fine clothes will not do for them at all.

Do you know that some of these people have particular walks, where they constantly attend?—Yes; a number of them on one road, and a number on another; sometimes they go to Whitechapel, sometimes to Hyde-park, changing their walks. They make out in the morning which way each shall go.

JOHN FURZMAN, *called in, and examined.*

What are you?—Round-house-keeper, in St. Giles's, Bloomsbury.

From what you know of beggars generally, do you believe them to be impostors—I certainly believe that; I have many times heard them say, that it is a very bad day if they do not get eight shillings, and more than that. I have seen the black man, just referred to, toss up for gin, and I think for a quart of gin and a gallon of beer. I have heard the people say, that a publican had ten pounds of his in his hands, whilst at the same time he went about begging. John Collins, *the Soap Eater*, as he is called, I have seen in the act.

The Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE in the Chair.

Mr. SAMPSON STEVENSON, *called in and examined.*

What is your business?—An iron-founder, at No. 11, King-street, Seven Dials.

How long have you lived there?—Nearly 25 years.

Have you served any Office in the Parish?—I have; I was overseer of the Parish of St. Giles's last year.

Have you had any opportunity of making observations on the character of street beggars?—A great deal; not only before I was Officer, but having been led by being Officer to look into the matter, I have made great observations, because there was a house which these kind of people used, not above eight yards from my own house; complaints being made, the nuisance was done away.

Have you had an opportunity of making particular enquiry into the character of individual beggars?—I have; in fact I made enquiry, not only of the landlord, but of some of those who seemed to be of a superior class, or petition writers; that was before I was Overseer. A year or two ago this house lost its license; it not only encouraged those kind of people, but people, guilty of felonies and so on. This threw them into other quarters; and they made their residence at a Public House called The Fountain, in King-street, Seven Dials, where they assembled not only at night, but in the morning before they started upon their daily occupations, as they express it: I have seen them come in. As it is a house, the landlord of which is very respectable, and has a family, I have gone into the Bar on purpose to see their manner of going on; that is very near the tap room: they come at night, perhaps individuals, and likewise those sailors or pretended sailors in a body; but those who go one and two together come also; those who are sailors never take any thing on their backs like knapsacks, for they only beg to extort money; but the others beg clothing or any thing they can get, and they always have a knapsack to put it in; they will come loaded with shoes and various habiliments, which being near Monmouth-street, the place where they translate old shoes into new ones they sell, and likewise the clothing. I have heard them say that they have made three or four shillings a day in begging old shoes, for sometimes they got shoes that really were very good ones, and their mode of exciting charity for shoes is, invariably to go barefooted, and scarify their feet and heels with something or another to cause the blood as it were to flow: I have seen them in that situation many times; and thus they sally out to their different departments, but invariably changing their routes each day, for one is scarcely ever seen in the same direction two days together, but another takes his situation. I have seen them myself; I never saw them ontside: but I have seen considerable sums of money pulled out and shared amongst them, both collectively, and those who go two or three together. Victuals I do not think I ever saw brought into that place, for I rather think they throw it away when they get it, mostly shoes and clothing, and such things as those, which they sell immediately. They stop as long as the house they use is open, and get violently drunk, and quatrel with one another, and very frequently fight; after that they are not allowed to remain, if they were, the licence would be stopped; and very likely there are houses in St. Giles's where they spend the other part if they haveany left.

What is their general character?—They are people that are initiated in this mode of extorting, for I can call it nothing else but extorting; and they are of the worst of characters, characters whose blasphemy it is almost impossible to repeat; they will follow you in a street for a length of space, and if they do not receive money, they give a great torrent of abuse, even all the time you may hear them.

Do you know any individual characters?—I know several I have taken notice of. There is one whose real name I do not know, but he goes by the name of *Granne Manoo*; he is a man who, I believe is scarcely out of gaol three months in the year; for he is so abusive and vile a character, he is very frequently in gaol for his abuse and mendicity; he is young enough to have gone to sea, but I believe he has been ruptured, consequently they will not take him. I have seen him scratch his legs about the ancles, to make them bleed; and he never goes out with shoes. That is the man that collects the greatest quantity of shoes and other habiliments; for he goes literally so naked, that it is almost disgusting for any person to see him in that situation.—Another man I have known upon the town these 15 or 20 years; he is a young man as nimble as any man can be. I have seen him fencing with the other people, and jumping about, as you would see a man that was practised to the pugilistic art. He goes generally without a hat, with a waistcoat with his arm bare, and a canvas bag at his back; he begins generally by singing some sort of a song, for he has the voice of a decent ballad-singer; he takes primroses or something in his hand, and generally goes limping or crawling in such a way, that any person would suppose he could not put one foot before another. I have also seen him, if a Bowstreet Officer or a Beadle came in sight, walk off the ground as quickly as most people. There is a man who has had a very genteel education, and has been in the medical line, an Irishman: that man writes a most beautiful hand, and he principally gets his livelihood by writing petitions for those kind of people of various descriptions; whether truth or falsehood I know not, but I have seen him writing them, for which he gets from six pence to a shilling.

Do you know whether they change their beats? I have seen them come out from twenty to thirty out of the bottom of the street, formerly called Dyotstreet, now called George-street; they branch off five or six together, one one way, another another, invariably; before they get to any distance, they go into a liquor-shop, and if one amongst them has saved (and it is rare but one of them saves some of the wreck of his fortune the over night), he sets them off with a pint of gin, or half a pint of gin, amongst them, before they set out; then they trust to the day for raising contributions necessary for their subsistence in the evening: they have all their divisions; the town is quartered into sections & divisions, & they go one part one way, another part another. In regard to the meudicity of people begging with children, I can give a little information upon that; there is one person, of an acute nature, who is practised in the art of begging, will collect three, four or five children from different parents of the lower class of people and will give those parents six pence or even more per day for those children to go begging with.

Has it fallen within your knowledge what the largest sums are that have been gained by beggars in the course of the day?—That I have been unable to ascertain, but I heard them brag of six, seven, or eight shillings a day, or more, according to their luck, as they call it; and if one gets more than the others, they divide it with the rest.

There are houses where there are are forty or fifty of them, like a gaol, the porter stands at the door and takes the money; for three-pence they have clean straw or something like it; for those who get four pence, there is something more decent; for six-pence they have a bed; they are all locked in for the night, lest they should take the property; in the morning there is a general muster below. I have asked country paupers who have come for relief, how they have been entertained, they say very badly; they have gone there. The servants go and examine all the places, to see that all is free from felony; and then they are let out into the street, just as you would open the door of a gaol, and let out forty or fifty of them together, and at night they come again: they have no settled habitations, but those places to which they resort: but there are numbers of those houses in St. Gile's.

STATE PAPERS.

Report of the King on the situation of France, and on the relation with the foreign Armies, by Fouche, Minister of the General Police.

SIRE,

"The devastation of France is at its hight. Every thing is ruined, wasted and destroyed, as if it had neither to hope for peace nor composition. The inhabitants fly before undisciplined soldiers,—the forests are filled wish unhappy beings who seek in them a last asylum—the crops are perishing on the ground; in a short time despair will no longer listen to the voice of any authority, and this war, undertaken for the triumph of moderation & justice, will equal in barbarity those deplorable and too celebrated invasions, the memory of which is handed down in history with horror.

"The allied powers have too loudly proclaim-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ed their doctrine to allow us to doubt of their magnanimity. What advantage can be derived from so many useless evils? Shall there be no longer any bond of connection between nations? Do they wish to retard the reconciliation of Europe with France! One of the views of the Sovereigns seemed to be to secure the Government of your Majesty, and yet its authority is incessantly compromised by the state of impotency to which it is reduced by them. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it is unable to prevent them. Your Majesty signed as an ally the treaty of the 25th March, and yet the most direct war is carried on against you.

"The Sovereigns are acquainted with the degree of intelligence possessed by the French; no reasoning, no description of faults, no kind of propriety escape the penetration of the people; though humiliated by necessity, they resign themselves to it with courage. The only evils which they cannot support, are those which they cannot comprehend. Has not your Majesty done every thing for the interest of the powers and for peace which depended on your efforts? Buonaparté has not only been deposed, but he is in the hands of the Allies; his family is equally in their power, as it is within their territories. The Chambers have been dissolved. Soon there will be no men in public functions, but those who may be depended on and friends to peace.

"The Buonapartists were dreaded, though none of them can any longer be dangerous. Your Majesty, however, has on this subject granted every thing that could be granted or required by way of example.

"If after vanquishing France they pretend that it ought still to be punished, this language which ought not to have been expected after the promises of the Sovereigns requires that they should weigh well all the consequences, for what do they wish to punish us? Is it to expiate the ambition of one man and the evils which it has produced? We were ourselves the first victims, and we have twice delivered Europe from them. It is not in foreign countries, but in France, that terror has constantly troubled his repose notwithstanding his power.

"He was never able to render the war national; instruments are not accomplices. Who does not know that the person who exercises tyranny finds *always in the multitude a sufficient force to make himself obeyed.*

[redacted]

to be allowed to [illegible] like the rest of Europe, by the same mournings and the same calamities.

"The army is submissive to your Majesty, but it still exists, We ought to explain ourselves on this subject without any reserve. What remains of the army is now only attached to peace and the public tranquility. Its state of re-union, far from being an evil prevent the evil from extending. The return of the soldiers into the bosom of the people will be attended with no danger when the conclusion of the war shall allow the people the means of resuming their occupations and their habits, but before that time, and so long as the fermentation is not extinguished, nor obedience established, the mingling the soldiers with citizens would be only throwing new inflammable water into the flames. It is grievous to think that this state of things originates in the error of some Cabinets, in the judgments formed by them on the situation of France. The fulfilment of all their desires, depends on themselves alone. There are no sacrifices to which an enlightened people will not readily submit, when they see the object for which they are exacted, and finding them the means of avoiding greater calamities. Such is the disposition,—such the wish of every Frenchman.

"But if they on the other hand wish to obtain preparatory measures for unknown plans, they demand a thing impossible. There is no such thing as blind obedience in France. The powers have not yet published any of their designs; no one knows what idea he ought to entertain of the Government, of the authority of our Majesty or of the future.

"Anxiety and suspicion are at their height, and every thing appears a subject of terror in the midst of this obscurity. But a single word would change every disposition; there would no longer be an obstacle to any measures, if they made a part of a general plan which should altogether afford some conciliation to obedience.

"Let the Sovereigns, then deign to explain themselves. Why will they, persist in refusing this act of justice? Let them deign to bring forward all their demands as so many conditions of the repose of the nations, and let our concession to their views make part of a reciprocal treaty, and there will no longer be any difficulties.

"The Sovereigns do not, perhaps sufficiently remark the circle of embarrasaments & obstacles in which they place both us and themselves. We require good order, to second them, and their explanation to re establish good order: Are they desirous of sacrifices which require reparations and prompt obedience? It is only requisite for this purpose that the authority of your Majesty should be full and entire, nothing is possible, nothing can be executed, if peace does not exist in reality, at least provisionally, and far from being in a state of peace, we experince all the calamities of war.

"Let the Sovereigns bestow at least some attention to their own interest. When every thing shall be ruined & devastated around their armies, how will they find means of subsistence? Is there no danger in dispersing the troops? All arms will no be taken away, and arms of all sorts are murderous in the hands of despair. With respect to warlike contributions, what new sacrifice can be demanded, where every thing has already been destroyed by the soldiery? With respect to armed force, when once discipline is relaxed, it is not easily reestablished.

"Germany is far from expecting, after a glorious campaign, to receive back her soldiers, corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, rapine and pillage:

"This war ought to have been in every respect distinguished from others, instead of imitating and surpassing in France the excesses against which the Sovereigns took up arms. Will their glory ever be satisfied? On our part we have done whatever they desired; and on their part every thing which had been announced to the world is fulfilled, one point excepted. What a contrast between what is actually passing, and their solemn promises! This is the age of reason and justice, and the public opinion never had more power. Who can explain such excessive evils after such promises of moderation? The present war was undertaken to serve the cause of legitimacy. Is this manner of carrying on war calculated to render the authority of your Majesty more sacred?

"They were desirous of punishing the individual who sported with the calamities of nations and they inflict on France the same violence the same inhumanity. It was thought by all Europe that the entry of the Sovereigns into Paris would put an end to the war. What will be thought on learning that it was then only that the excess of oppression commenced, without combats and *without resistance? The* [illegible] known in the North, it is known in Prussia, that our want of moderation gave birth to energy, and public spirit in our enemies. There will no longer be any end to the evils of humanity, if mutual vengeances are to become the rule of war, for nations never die.

"Your Majesty will deign to permit me to insist on one final consideration. So long a France shall have any thing to preserve by the hope of maintaining its integrity as a nation, no sacrifice will be impossible, and all the plans of an equitable policy may be executed; but the day in which inhabitants shall have lost every thing, on which their ruin shall be consummated, a new order of things—a new series of events will be seen to arise, because there will no longer be either Government or obedience. A blind fury will take the place of resignation. They will only seek counsel in despair: or on both sides there will be ravage—pillage will make war on pillage. Every step of the foreign soldiers will be marked with blood. France will be less ashamed of destroying herself than in allowing herself to be destroyed by others;—the moment approaches; already, the national spirit takes this frightful direction, the most opposite parties are blending into one—La Vendee itself unites its colours with those of the army. In this excess, what line of conduct remains to your Majesty but that of removal? The public functionaries in the same manner will quit their places, and the armies of the Sovereigns will then be at issue with individuals free from all socialties. A nation of thirty millions of inhabitants may undoubtedly disappear from the face of the earth, but in this war of man to man the oppressed and their varquishers will lie together in more than one grave.

"FOUCHE.

BUONAPARTE AT WARSAW, in Dec. 1812.

M. de Pradt, the titular Archbishop of Mechlin, who was employed by Buonaparte as his ambassador at Warsaw, has recently, published in Paris a work entitled "*Histoire exact de l' Ambassade de Pologne.*" This episcopal envoy having been at Warsaw when the French army was totally destroyed in Russia, presents us with the following curious details respecting his interview with Buonaparté in flight through that city.

"At last the 10th of December came. I had just received a dispatch from the Duke of Bassano, announcing to me the approaching arrival of the Diplomatic Corps, which had spent the summer at Wilna. I was writing a reply, and stating how inconvenient it would be for them to reside in an open city, in face of the enemy" when the door of my apartment opened, and gave admittance to a large man, who walked leaning on one of my Secretaries of Embassy, "Come along "follow me," said this phantom. His head was enveloped in black taffety; his face was almost lost in the fold of fur in which it was buried, his gait unwieldy from a double rampart of furred boots. I rose, went up to him, and catching some traits of his profile, I recognised him and said, "Ah! is it you Caulaincourt? "Where is the Emperor?—At the hotel of England; "he is waiting for you.—Why did not he alight at the "Palace?—He does not wish to be known.—Have "you all that you want?—Give us some Burgundy and "Malaga wine.—The cellar, the house, all is at your "service. But whither are you going in this style?—"To Paris.—And the army?—It no longer exists, said "he, raising his eyes to Heaven.—But that victory of "the Beresina and those 6000 prisoners of the Duke of "Bassano?—We passed—Some hundreds of of men "escaped—We had something else to do than to watch "them." Then taking him by the arm, I said to him, "Mons. Duke, it is high time to think of this, and "that all the true servants of the Emperor should unite "in telling him the truth.—What stuff, he replied' I "at least have no reason to reproach myself for having "concealed it. But come, let us go, the Emperor is "waiting." I hastened into the court, along the street and reached the Hotel of England; it was half past one. A Polish gendarme stood sentinel at the gate: the hotel keeper surveyed me, hesitated a moment, and then let me pass his threshold. I observed in the yard a small travelling chest mounted on a sledge formed of 4 pieces of fur plank,—it was half broken. Two other open sledges served to convey General Lefevre Desnowettes and another officer, the Mameluke Rustan, and a valet. Such was all that remained of so much grandeur and magnificence. I thought I saw the winding sheet carried before the pier of the Great Saladin. The door of a small ground floor parlour opened mysteriously, a short dialogue ensued. Rustan recognised and introduced me; the cloth was laying for dinner. The Duke of Vicenza went in and announced me to the Emperor; introduced, and left me with him. He was in a small freezing room on the same floor, the shutters half closed to protect his *incognito*. A dirty Polish chambermaid was blowing lustily in order to make a fire of green wood born and which, in spite of all her efforts, threw about more moisture into the chimney corner than heat in to the room The sight of the degradation of human greatness never had charms for me. I passed without intermediate steps from the scenes at Dresden to this at a wretched inn never having seen the Emperor during that interval; I cannot describe the crowd of new and painful sentiments which at once arose in my heart.

"The Emperor, as usual, was walking about the chamber; he came on foot from the bridge of Praga to the hotel of England. I found him wrapt up in a superb pelisse turned up with green with magnificent gold trimmings; his head was covered with a sort of furred cowl, and he wore leather boots enveloped with fur. Ah Mr. Ambassador, ' said he, smiling; I approached him with vivacity, and with that accent which feeling alone produces and can excuse a subject towards a Sovereign—I said: "you are well? you have caused me great alarm.—but at least here you are, and I am glad to see you." All this was uttered rapidly, and in a tone which must have shown him what was passing with [illegible] it. A moment after I assist[illegible]se: "How are matters in [illegible]on this, resuming my cha[illegible]istance from which a very [illegible] circumstances had for a [illegible]aced out to him with all [illegible]be observed towards all [illegible]h a prince of his humour, [illegible]he Duchy: it was by no [illegible] that morning received a report of an affair which had taken place on the Bug, near Kristow, in which two battalions of the new levies had thrown down their arms at the second fire? also that out of 1200 horses of these troops, 800 had been lost for want of care on the part of the raw soldiers; that 5000 Russians with cannon, were marching. upon Zamosk. I told him, and insisted upon it as becoming the dignity of the Emperor, and that of the Confederation, that the Embassy and the Council should slip a way without noise before the arrival of the enemy? and pointed out how inconvenient it would be for the diplomatic corps to remain at Warsaw. I spoke to him of the distress of the Duchy and of the poles: he denied this, and briskly asked: "Who then has ruined them—"What they have done for these six years past!" I replied. "The scarcity of last year, and the Continental system which deprives them of all com-"merce." At these words his eyes caught fire. Where are the Prussians!" I told him: I was ignorant of it. "And the Austrians?"—I told him, "It is a fortnight since I heard any thing of them,"—and General Regnier?" Itold him. I told him of all that the Duchy had done for the subsistence of the army; he knew nothing of it. I spoke to him of the Polish army. "I have seen none of them during the campaign," replied he. I explained to him why and how the dispersion of the Polish troops had in effect rendered almost invisible an army of 82,000 men. "What is the wish of the Poles? "To be Prussians, if they cannot be Poles." "And why not Russians?" said he, with an air of irritation. I explained to him the grounds of the attachment of the Poles to the Prussian Government; he had no suspicion of them. I was the better acquainted with them, because the evening before some Ministers of the Duchy having stopped with me a considerable time after dinner, came to the conclusion that they ought to embrace the Prussian Government as their plank of safety from shipwreck. "Ten thousand Polish Cossacks, must be raised; a lance and a horse will suffice; thus we shall stop the Russians." I disputed this idea; he insisted; I defended my opinion, and concluded by saying, "For my part, I know no utility but in armies well organised, well paid, and well fed; all others are of little avail."—I complained to him of some French agents; and when I told him it was inconvenient to employ abroad men without talents, he said: and where are these men of talents." Soon after he dismissed me, desiring me to bring to him after dinner, Count Stanislaus Potocki, and the Minister of Finance, whom I designated as the two leading Members, of the Council. This interview lasted about a quarter of an hour. The Emperor did not cease walking about with his usual vehement gestures. Sometimes he appeared as if in a profound reverie.

"We waited upon him at three o'clock. He was rising from dinner. "How long have I been in Warsaw?—For a week—no—for two hours only," said he, laughing, without preface or preamble. "From the sublime to the ridiculous there is only a step.—How are you Mr. Stanislaws, and you Mr. Minister of Finance?" To the repeated declarations by these gentlemen of the satisfaction which they felt at seeing him safe and sound after so many dangers: "Dangers! not the least. I live in agitation: the more bustle the better I am. None but sluggish kings grow fat in palaces; for me, it is on horseback and in camps. From the sublime to the ridiculous there is only a step." It was clear that he saw himself pursued by the hisses of all Europe, which for him was the greatest of punishments: "I find you in a great alarm "here: that is, because you know nothing but from "public rumour.—Poh! the army is sup[illegible] "120.000 men; I have always beaten the[illegible] "They cannot stand before us. They are no[illegible] "the soldiers of Friedland and Eylau. W[illegible] "keep our ground at Wilna: I am going in o[illegible] "300,000 men. Success will render the Russian[illegible] "dacious; I will give them two or three battles o[illegible] "the Oder, and in six months I shall be again upon "the Niemen. I am of more weight on my throne "than at the head of my army; certainly I quitted it "with regret, but Austria and Prussia must be watched; and on my throne I am of more weight than at "the head of my army. All that has happened is a "trifle; it is a misfortune, the effect of climate: the enemy has nothing to boast of. I beat him every where "He wished to cut me off at the Beresina." I made a "fool of that imbecile Admiral (he could never articulate his name). I had good troops and cannon, "position was superb, 1500 toises of morass, and [illegible]-"ver." This he repeated twice, adding a great deal "about minds strongly tempered, and weak minds, nearly to the same effect as in the 29th bulletin. He then proceeded as follows:—I have seen many other "such critical periods. I was beaten at Marengo till "six in the evening; next day I was master of Italy. "At Esling I was master of Austria: that Archduke "thought to stop me; he published I know not what: "my army had already gained a league and a half in "advance. I could not prevent the Danube from rising 15 feet in one night. Ah, had it not been for that, the Austrian Monarchy would have been terminated; but it was decreed in heaven that I should "marry an Archduchess." This was said with an air of great gaiety. "In like manner in Russia I could "not prevent it from freezing: I was told every morning that, I had lost 10,000 horses—very well, good "bye to them! Our Norman horses are less hardy "than the Russian; they cannot resist more than 9 "degrees of freezing; in like manner the men: were "you to look for the Bavarians you would not find "one. Probably some one may say, I remained too "long at Moscow. It may be so, but the weather "was fine; the winter was premature in its approach "I expected peace there. On the 5th of October I "sent Lauriston to speak of it. I thought of marching to Petersburg,—I had time to proceed to the provinces of the South of Russia; of passing the winter "at Smolensk; we shall keep our ground at Wilna: "I have left there the King of Naples. Ah! it is a "grand political scene; he who hazards nothing gains "nothing. From the sublime to the ridiculoas there "is only a step. The Russians have shown themselve. The Emperor Alexander is loved. They have "clouds of Cossacks. This nation are something! The "peasants of the Crown love their Government. The "noblesse are on horseback. It was proposed to me "to emancipate the slaves; I did not chuse it, they "would have massacred all; that would have been "horrible. I made regular war on the Emperor Alexander; who then would have thought of striking "such a blow as that of the burning of Moscow: yet "they ascribe it to us; but it was entirely their own "act. It would have done honour to Rome." Then he entered into all sorts of digressions as to the levying of that corps of Cossacks which, according to him, was to arrest that Russian army before which 300,000 Frenchmen melted away. He announced the approaching arrival of the diplomatic corps. "They are spies," said he, "I did not wish them at my head-"quarters. They are all nothing but spies, solely "occupied in sending bulletins to their Courts."

The conversation proceeded in this way for about three hours. The fire went out; the cold had seized all of us. The Emperor alone keeping himself warm with the vehemence of his speech felt nothing. On a proposal to traverse Silessa, he replied, "Ah Prussia!" In fine, after again repeating two or three times *du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas;* after asking whether he was recognised, and saying that it was a matter of indifference to him; after renewing to the Ministers the assurance of his protection, and pressing them to take courage, he ordered his vehicle. I repeated to him the assurance that during the course of the embassy nothing that regarded his service had been forgotten. The Ministers and myself addressed to him wishes the most respectfully affectionate for the preservation of his health, and for his prosperous journey. "I never was in better health; when I am at the devil, I shall be in better health still." Such were his last words. He immediately mounted the humble sledge which bore Cæsar and his fortunes, and disappeared. On clearing the threshold of the gate a violent shock almost overturned him.

"Such was this to me famous conversation, in which Napoleon laid open his daring incoherent genius, his cold insensibility, the fluctuation of his ideas between various diverging plans, his past projects, and his coming dangers. It struck me too much to fail to make a deep impression, and in giving it I cannot charge myself as deficient in recollection or in correctness."

PASSING QUERIES.

FOR

GROWN UP POLITICIANS.

Q. Why is Buonaparte like an Old Hulk in the River

A. Because he has got a *Brougham*, a *Lofft*; and is *put up to sail!*

Q. Why is Buonaparte like a man with his head shaved?

A. Because he finds it convenient to *buy* a *Perry Whig!*

Q. Why is Buonaparte like *Sancho Panza?*

A. Because he has got an Island *to be governed in!*

Q. Why are the vindications of Buonaparte good for a cold?

A. Because they are made, *Sir, up of Capel Air!*

Q. Shall Napoleon yet be able to *kick up a dust* in John Bull's mansion?

A. Yes certainly—for he has *brought a broom* to sweep the *house!*

Q. Why is Buonaparte like a Deaf Man at the Theatre?

A. Because he has gone to *Sea!*

Q. Why is the Northumberland like a Butcher's Boy with a Scrag of Mutton on his Tray?

A. Because she has got the *Bony Part on Board!*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.